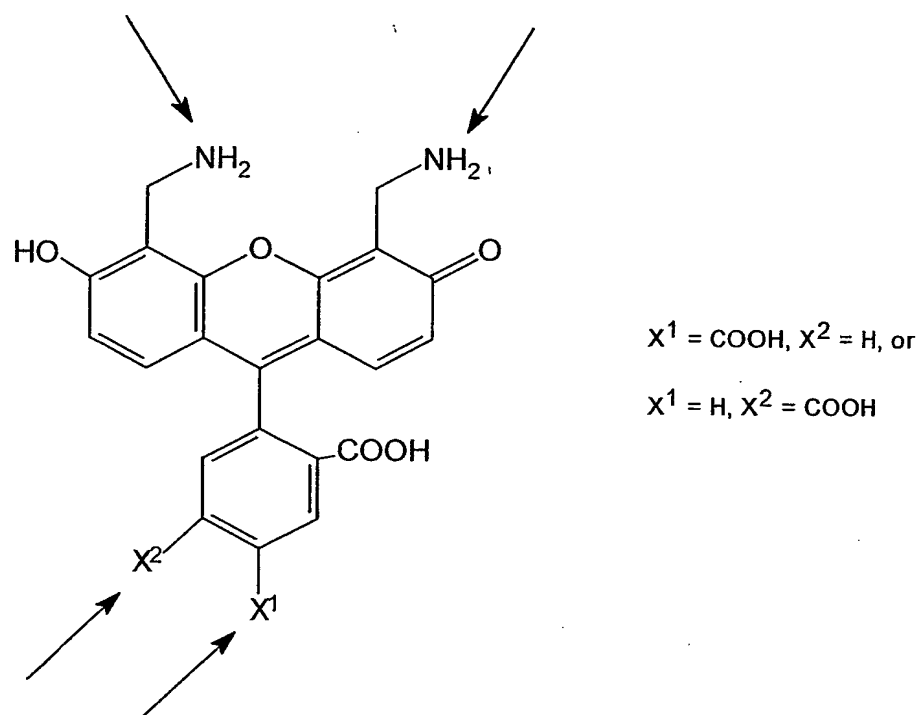
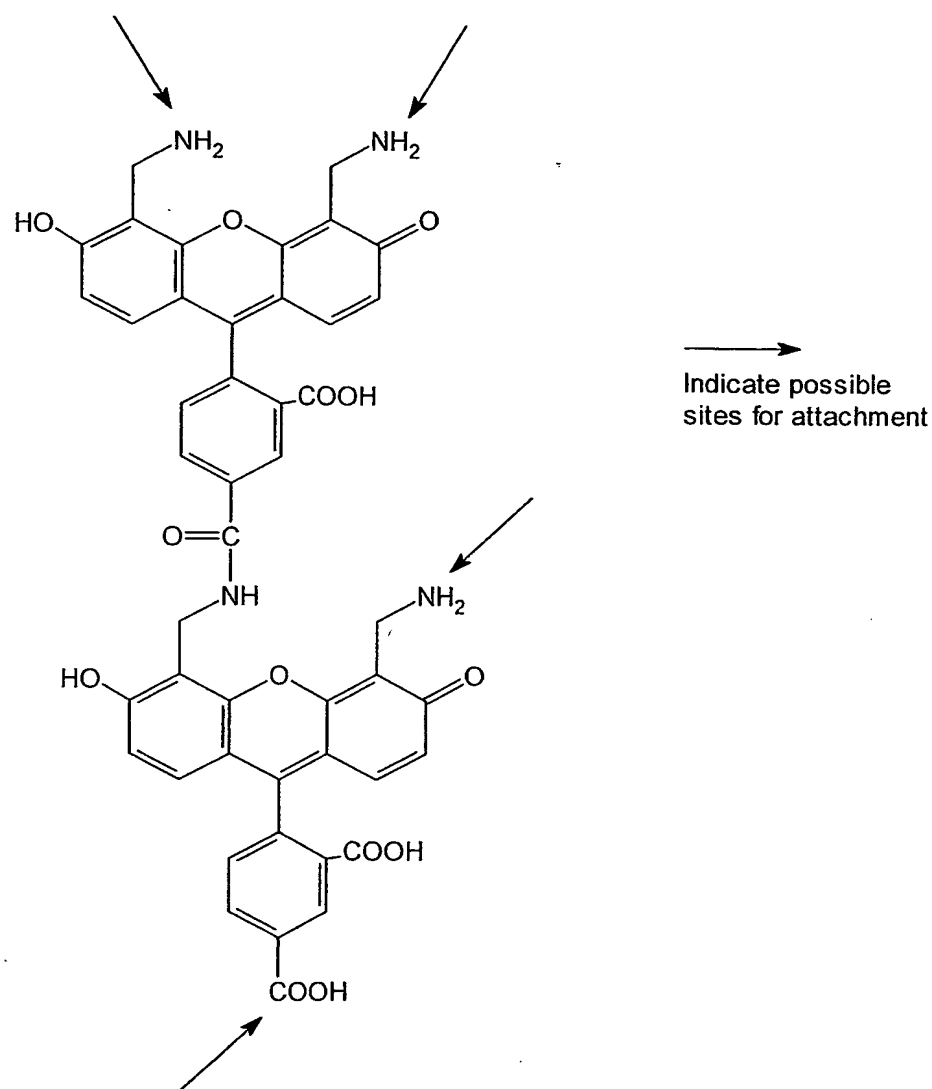


1 / 8



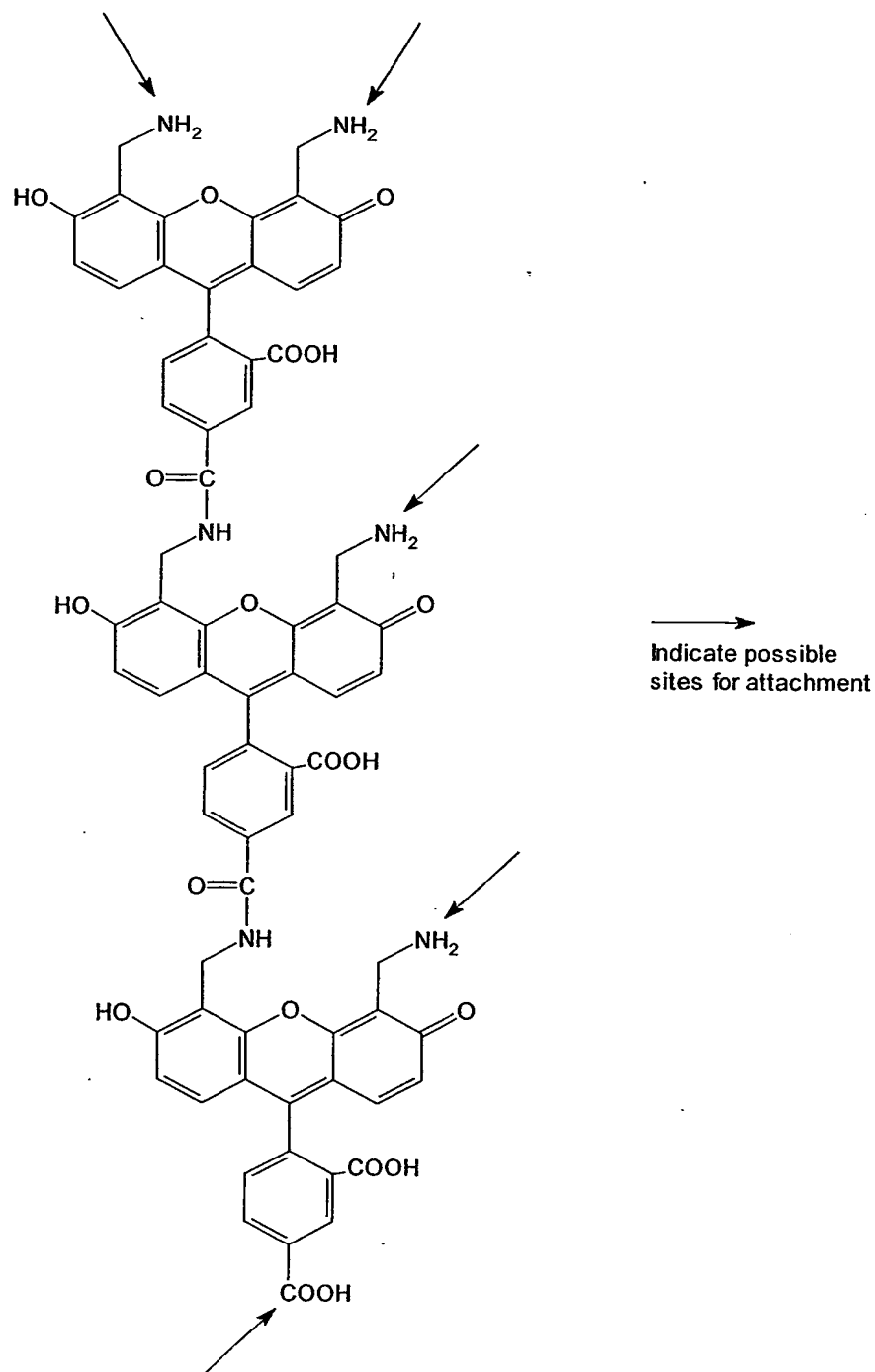
**Figure 1:** The structure of 4',5'-bis-aminomethyl-fluorescein molecular building block and the preferred positions (arrowed) for possible attachment of other fluorophore(s), target bonding groups, solubilizing and charge carrying constituents and/or carrier material.

2 / 8



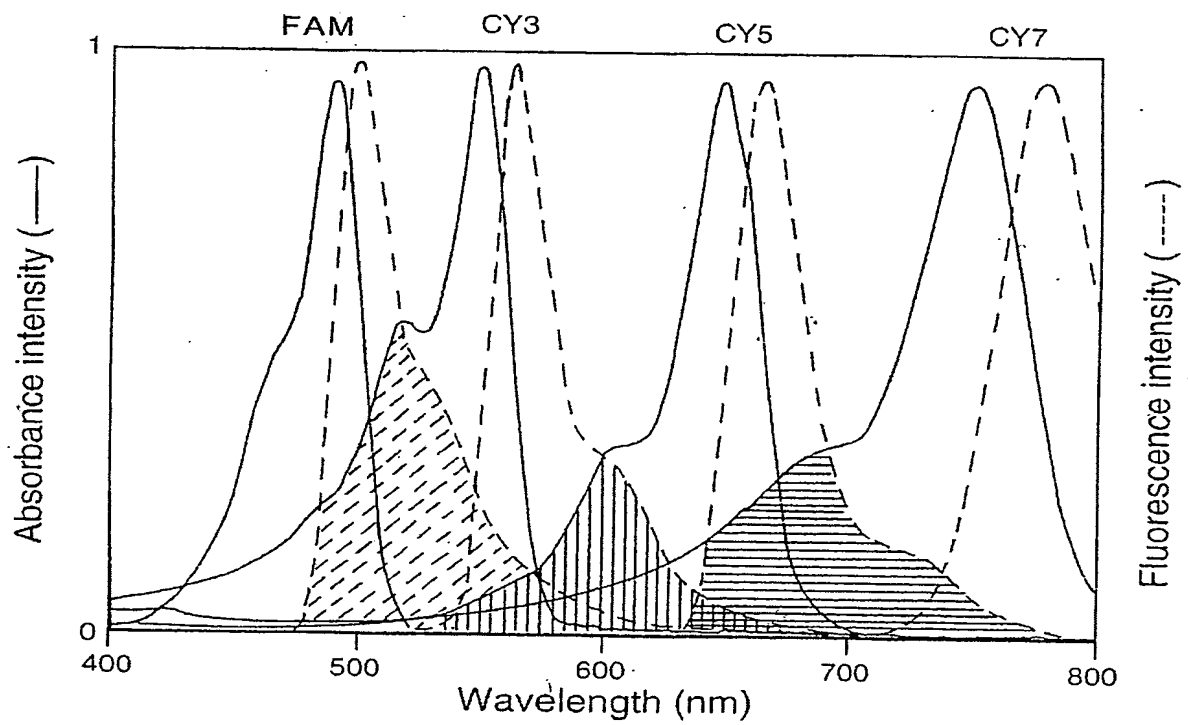
**Figure 2:** The structure of a dimeric 4',5'-bis-aminomethyl-fluorescein-5-carboxylic acid and the preferred positions for possible attachment of other fluorophore(s) and/or other carrier material.

3 / 8



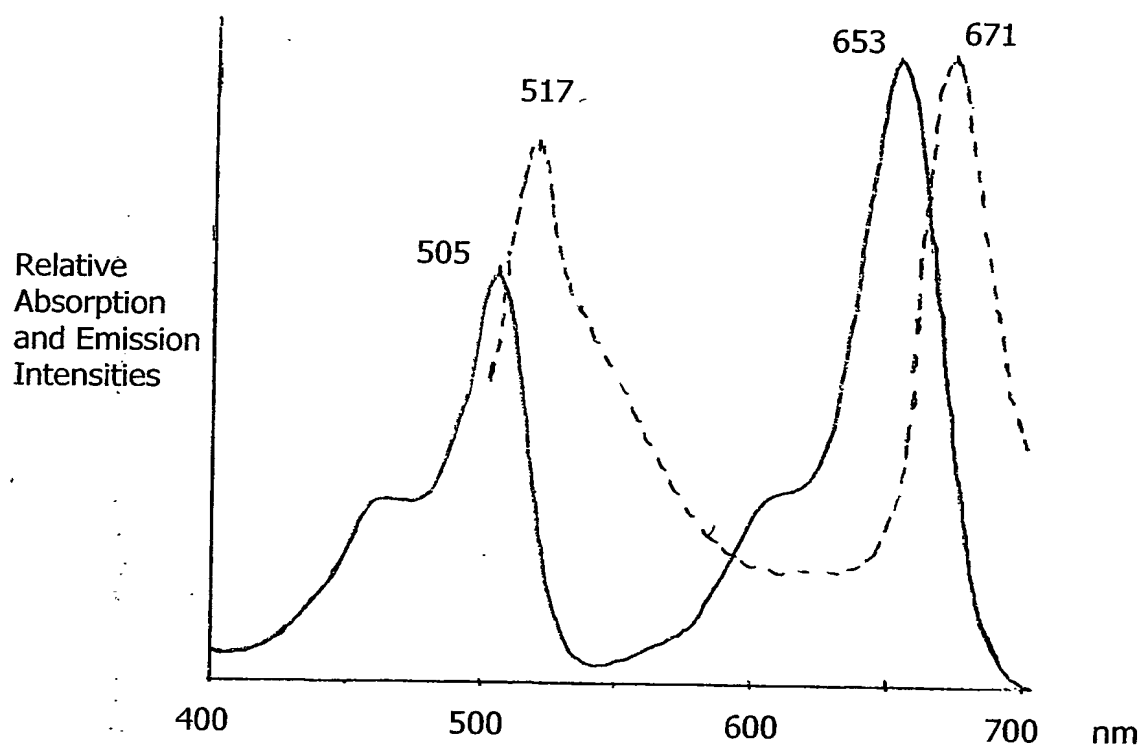
**Figure 3:** The molecular structure of a polymer of 4',5'-bis-aminomethyl-fluorescein-5-carboxylic acid and the positions for possible attachment of other fluorophore(s) and/or other carrier material.

4 / 8



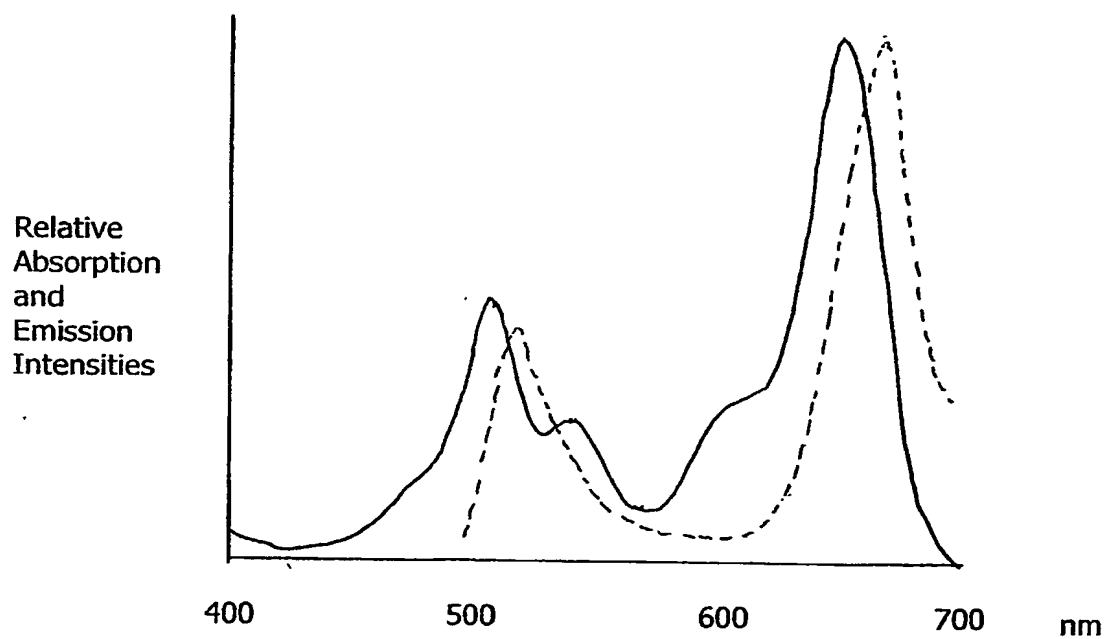
**Figure 4:** Schematic illustration of the overlapping absorption (—) and emission (----) spectra of fluorophores suitable for FRET.

5 / 8



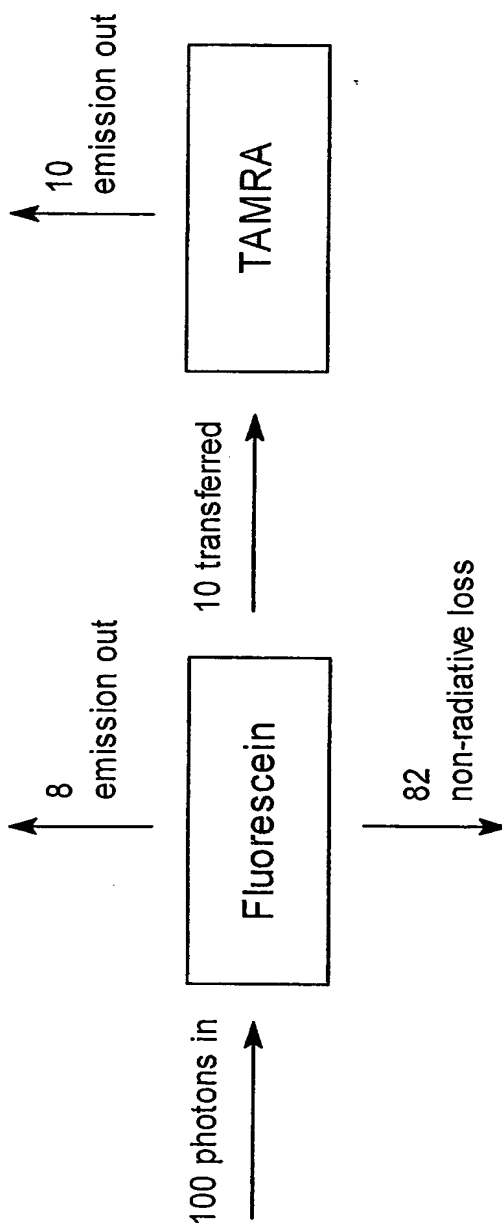
**Figure 5:** Absorption (solid line) and emission (dotted line) spectra with excitation at 488nm of FAM-Cy5 (bifluor" in MeOH/Hunig base.

6 / 8



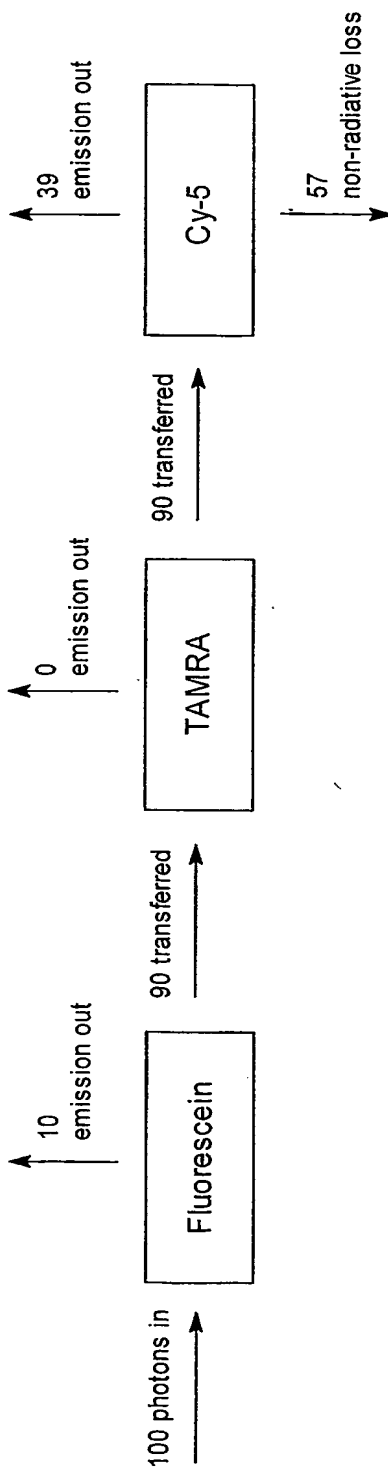
**Figure 6:** Absorption (solid line) and emission (dotted line) spectra with excitation at 488nm of FAM-TAMRA-Cy5 (trifluor) in MeOH/Hunig base.

7 / 8



**Figure 7:** Photon Flow Diagram for Donor-Acceptor Pair (BB)

8 / 8



**Figure 8:** Photon Flow Diagram for Trifluor (TA)